Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1835. [No. 2,505.]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., have just received from London, a select investment of Jewellery, McCabe's handsome Clocks in Bronze cases, and Gold and Silver Watches, Geneva hunting Watches, silver Children's Mugs, Musical boxes and Accordions, &c. &c., to which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated near the verge of the Esplanade, in Jamboolwaddy, commonly called "Cardiff Castle," belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM EAST, and Co., Medow Street, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen, and every information obtained.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

વેચવાનું છે *

કિ. બોરેલી. જગાનું. અને. પકી. બાંધણીનું. રહેવાનુ. ઘર. તેની.ઓનાં. બે. કુવા. તથા. ભાડે. ચૂધાં. તથા. તેને. લગતો. તબેલો. તથા. બીજું. જે કાઈ. દોકિ. તે. સાથે. વેચવા. છે * કિ. ગીલક્રત. જંકુશ. વાડીઓ. ક્રાંપનાં. ગેડાંજનાં. નાક્રાંપર. જેની. ક્રારડીઓ. ક્રેસાશ. ડા. ક્રરીને. ક્રેરછે. તે. મરજાર. લપ્રટનેનટ. ક્રાલોનલ. જારજ. લુવેલીન. વાલીછે * કિમે. ન્યાયમો. મીશાતર. ક્રેરાર. રેરેછે. અને. આસ. કિનો. ૩૧૦૦) લાકુ. આપેછે * ૬રેક. ધ. ણા. અથવા. બાણીઓ. જે. કિ. ગીલક્રત. ખરી. દ. ક્રરવા. ચાહતા. હોકિ. તેણાંઓ કિ. કુરપા. ક. રીને. ક્રોટમો. મીડો. ઇયાનરીટમો. મીશીઅર. શ. ઉલીઅંમ. ઇયાટની. કંમપાનીની. આપીશ. મો. મીશાતર. ઠીલડરને. પુછવું. તાંહાં. કિ. ગી. લક્રતનો. નમુનો. જોવામો. આવશે. અને. જે. ક્રાંઇ. પુછશે. તેની. શંમજંન. પાડશે *

શી. મુમબઇનો. તા૦ ૧૭ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૩૫

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd, from Messrs. DUFF AND LEGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

PALMER'S CHATEAU MARGAUX CLARET.

ON the 30th instant, there will be sold by Public Auction, about 300 Cases of *General Palmer's Chateau Margaux Claret*, in lots of 2 Cases of 3 dozens each, and of 3 Cases of 2 dozen each. At the same time, about 100 dozens of Champagne in Cases of 3 dozen each, and in Baskets of one Dozen each, will be offered for Sale.

The sale to take place, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a Godown under the House of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co, Apollo Street, where the Wines may be tasted.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT the Shop of EDULJEE FRAMJEE, a few small casks of real Cape Constantia, and some fresh Garden Seeds of sorts, just imported per Ship *Soobrow*, from the Cape of Good Hope—also a few Boxes of very superior Manilla Segars, just landed per ship *Bombay Castle*, for sale, on Commission.

Bombay Green, 29th July, 1835.

NOTICE.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by puclic Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Goods.

VIZ.

An Assortment of London made Plate, entirely new, containing Soup Ladle, Table, Tea, and Dessert Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Fish Slice, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Egg Spoons, &c.

A small Invoice of fresh Jams and Jellies, imported per Lord Lowther, consisting of Raspberry, Gooseberry, red Currant and Damson Jams, Apple Marmalade, red Currant Jelly, &c. &c. &c. Pekoe, Pouchong and Hyson Teas, fresh imported—a few new Patent Leather and Brown Leather Londn made Portmanteaus, with Iron Frames, of neat and convenient sizes for Travelling, about one hundred Prime Hams, a few sides of Bacon and Pigs Cheeks, sundry Lots of Wine, Beer, Furniture, Champagne, and Claret. Also, a collection of new Books, consisting of Dodwell's Travels, 2 vols.—Hamilton's Hindostan, 2 vols. Blacker's Mahratta War with Maps, Crawford's Indian Archipelago—Franklin's Polar sea, Lighu's Travels—Parry's Second Voyage—Ditto Ditto of Discovery; Burckhardt's Travels in Syria, Percival's Ceylon, Voyage to the Facific Ocean, with various other works of instruction and amusement.

And an Assortment of Plain and coloured French Prints. A Double Barrelled Gun in Mahogany case, by "Wilkinson," in complete order, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon, any Horses or Carriages that may offer.

ALSO,

At the Boree Bunder, at 4. 30 P. M. Three Anchors, belonging to the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE PATELL, an Insolvent.

Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1835.

ON Wednesday next, the 5th Proximo, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale, by Public Auction, on the premises in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of Mr. Sprague proceeded to Europe. Comprising, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass Ware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Books, a variety of Wines and Liquors, Beer in bottle, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO A SMALL SIZED

Chariot, and an English built Stanhope with Horse and Harness.

The Property may be viewed on Monday the 3d Instant and following days.

Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 8th Instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by public Auction on the Stage of the Bombay Theatre—a variety of property belonging thereto, consisting of Chairs, Couches, Benches, Tables, a Cheval Glass, Presses, Trunks, Lamps, Table Shades, Wall Shades, one large and one small Chandelier, sundry Play Books, and the whole of the Wardrobe, wherein is contained dresses suited to every grade, from the Prince to the Peasant.

The whole will be open to view on Thursday the 6th Inst., and following days.

Nesbit Lane, 29th July, 1835.

FOR SALE AT YATES AND Co's

THE following recently imported surplus Cabin Stores, &c. prime Devonshire Cyder, Cockburn's Port and Sherry, Dunbar's Brown Stout, Hodgson's London bottled Ale, a few cases of good Champagne.

Preserved Meats, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Hare, Rabbit, Boiled Mutton, Fish, fresh Salmon, 2, 3, and 4lb. cannisters, Haddocks, Anchovies, Shell fish, Oysters and Lobsters, Soups, Vegetable Soup and Goulli, Mock Turtle, Ox tail, Stewed Hare, Cressi Soup, Vegetable, Potatoes, Beet root, Carrots, green Peas, French Soups and preserved Meats, Milk and Cream, Pine, Berkely and Wiltshire Cheese, York and Westphalia Hams, Pickles and Sauces, Oatmeal, Jars of Pearl Barley, Plumbs and Currants, Mustard, Cooks Meat and fish Curry paste, Mulligatawney paste, Tripe, Abernethy and other fancy Biscuits, Jars of Red and White Herrings, Jams and Jellies, Bottled fruits, dried herbs, Split peas, Cabin Biscuit, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 30th July, YATES AND Co. will sell, by public auction, about 2000 pieces of Cloth, consisting of White Jaconottes, Grey Shirting, Grey and White Madapolams, Grey and White Long Cloths, coarse and fine, 400 pieces of Kutcha, 2 cases of Ball Thread, a large quantity of Cologne Water, Hams and Cheese, and Sundry Goods.

AT 1 P. M.

If not previously disposed of, 6 Bull Terriers, Dogs and Bitches, a Bay Saddle Horse, an Arab Mare, and on account of those concerned, a bale of Bengal silk, slightly damaged.

FOR SALE.

A Pair of handsome Goozarattee Bullocks, a very neat and serviceable one Horse Shigram, a grey Buggy horse, a Grey ditto steady in harness, 7 years old; also 2 new Marine Barometers, a few patent Manifold Writers, the Nautical Almanac for 1836, and four handsome English Grey hounds, at YATES AND Co's.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR 1836.

JUST landed from the Ship EUPHRATES, from London. May be had on application to Mr. MALVERY, Bookseller, Church-lane.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

No. XIX. INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Published monthly. Edited by FREDERICK CORBYN, Esquire. Orders will be received for this periodical by Mr. MALVERY, Church-lane, Bombay. Price, including postage to any Station on the Bombay Establishment, paid in advance, 24 Rupees per annum; that is to say, the Proprietor of the Journal will dispatch it from Calcutta by Dák, post paid, on the day of publication. No orders can be received therefore without an order for payment at Bombay, in advance.

EDULJEE CURSETJEES SON'S, have received for Sale, the undermentioned Oil Floor Cloths, lately imported from England.

Viz.

2 Oil Floor Cloths 90 by 24 each.
1 Ditto.....do...65 by 18
2 Ditto.....do...58 by 18 each.

Bombay, 29th July, 1835.

TO LINGUISTS.

A NATIVE WRITER who has been for many years past engaged in Copying SANSCRIT, MAHRATTA [both *Balbodh* and *Mod*], and GOOZERATHEE Manuscripts, being now out of employment, is desirous of engaging himself at a very moderate Salary.—The Advertiser can refer to several volumes which came from his hands (now in the possession of European Gentlemen) as challenging a comparison for beauty and regularity with the MOST ELEGANT MANUSCRIPTS IN INDIA.

He likewise understands and has practised WRITING on LITHOGRAPHIC PA[illegible] draft [illegible] account [illegible] of A[illegible] Language, [illegible] ledge of ENGLISH, [illegible] fairly.

For those who may be desi[illegible] having copies of celebrated SANSCRIT or other Native Works he will himself procure the originals from whence to copy, if necessary.

He can give the most unexceptionable references as to character.—Apply to JAGONATH POY, Translator's Office, Supreme Court.

Bombay, July 29th, 1835.

Passsage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC*;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR*;"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 29th July, 1835.

Passage to Scotland,

THE INDUS, Captain JOHN McFARLANE, 400 Tons Burthen, a new Ship, will be dispatched for the River Clyde, about the first week in August, and has excellent Poop accommodation for a few Passengers.

A Surgeon who would undertake the duties of the Ship, would have a Passage on liberal terms.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., or to the Captain on Board.

Dady's Buildings, 29th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *29th July*, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMANDING OFFICERS, AND THEIR ALLOWANCES, HOW DISPOSED OF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As the abuses brought to light in your liberal columns are always sooner or later remedied, (notwithstanding the ridiculous idea prevalent midst many of your readers and subscribers, that giving them publicity is of no avail) I am induced to bring to your notice a highly prejudicial one that has just come to my knowledge—Commanding officers can now a days (by making a private arrangement with the *second in command*) leave their Regiments for a period of three months—retaining all the command allowance with the exception of a very small portion just sufficient to furnish the second in commands' table with the *delicacies* of the season when he may feel disposed to give his subordinates a TREAT, which, as may be supposed, very *rarely* occurs—it is generally understood that Government granted the command allowance (of 430 rupees) *solely* to enable the officer enjoying them to liberally entertain the flock committed to his charge—this system is excessively detrimental to the service at large, and ought to be checked.

JUVENS.

CHOWPATTEE, 25th July, 1835.

IRREGULARITIES OPERATING TO THE PREJUDICE OF JUNIOR OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will inform me upon what principle the Adjutants and Quarter Masters of Native Regiments on the Bombay side, are each permitted to retain charge of a company to the prejudice of junior officers, when their Brother regimental staff officers of the Madras, and I believe the Bengal Army are by General Order excluded from [illegible] should you [illegible] to assign some [illegible] being extended by inserting [illegible] may then [illegible] who is [illegible] customs of the [illegible] you or myself Mr. Editor, [illegible]odable, it may some day or other [illegible] eyes of those who have it in their [illegible]ectify so flagrant a piece of injustice, either [illegible]holding this indulgence from the Ducks, or by [illegible]scinding the order which at present precludes the Qui Hies and Mulls from enjoying the same benefits.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN OLD ENSIGN.

24th July, 1835.

P. S. Pray Mr. Editor, can you also inform me why all the vacant companies, on the Bombay side, fall to the Adjutants, when they are equally distributed according to seniority on the Bengal and Madras side? this is another of the glaring abuses yet to be rectified.

THE SHIP GANGES, AND THE LATE GOVERNOR OF GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having seen in your paper of the 29th of April last, that Signor Don Manoel de Portugal and his suite were obliged to land at Quilon, on account of the bad treatment and starvation he received on board the Ganges, and having now seen a letter from Captain Ardlie to his agents here, I send you an extract of it, from which you will perceive that it was neither ill-treatment nor starvation, but something else, that made him leave the ship.

Your obedient servant,
VERITAS.

Extract of Captain Ardlie's letter to Messrs. Jehangeer and M. Nowrojee, dated off Cape Comorim, 29th March 1835.

"You will be surprised I dare say, to learn that the Ex-Vice-Roy of Goa and suite, made but a short passage. He dispatched one of his Aid-decamps from Cannanore, it is suspected to prepare for his own return, but never mentioned a word of such intention until he got on shore at Quilon, when he communicated to me his intention of returning to Goa. The Chief Justice, one of the party of His Excellency, mentioned he was in hourly expectation of a Frigate to convey him thither, that a counter-revolution had taken place, and circumstances required his presence again at Goa. I give you a copy of His Excellency's letter to me, desiring that his traps might be landed, and of course I had no power to refuse it."

COPY.

To Captain John Martin Ardlie,
Ship GANGES,
QUILON ROADS.

Sir,—Circumstances require my landing at this place, therefore I request you will be so kind as to order the Commanding Officer on board, that my things and suite, may be landed, and at the same time I beg to offer you my best thanks for the kindness I experienced during our short voyage, and request you will also have the goodness to present my sincere respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. Servt.,
D. MANOEL DE PORTUGAL E CASTRO.

Tangachery in Quilon, 26th March, 1835.

A true copy, (Signed,) J. M. ARDLIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—It is said that Lord Nelson was in the habit of discussing all his plans with the Captains of his fleet; and why is it, that those of the army are never called on, or even allowed to form opinions on Military points? The author of the campaign of Waterloo, tells us, that—"they are always forced to receive, with due submission, whatever brilliant idea "comes to them, with the mighty sanction of continental authority." Speaking of cavalry movements he says, "that" a single point of old Turkish tactics "would have been worth all Napoleon's *grand science* a hundred times over."

Sir Samford Whittingham, in his observations on the movements of large bodies of cavalry, seems to entertain sentiments somewhat in accordance with this critical author, and I, therefore, annex them, partly as a lesson, and that your more enterprising, and skilful cavalry readers may instruct us in what we are deficient; for it is only by becoming familiar with such subjects, that our cavaliers can have their minds trained to act with readiness, energy, and effect, when they are called on to show their tact and address, in directing such movements in the

DAY OF NEED.

BOMBAY, *25th July*, 1835.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOVEMENTS OF LARGE BODIES OF CAVALRY.

The regulations for the instruction, formation, and movements of cavalry framed by a Board of General Officers, dated Horse Guards, 30th January 1833, and approved by His Majesty, appear to be so complete, from the instruction of the recruit to that of the regiment, as to leave nothing to desire, as far as relates to a single corps; but as cavalry must, of necessity, have to act in larger bodies, some general principles with regard to brigade movements might possibly be added with advantage.

In reading the *Institutes of Timour*, I have *seen with admiration* the very able manner in which he brings into action his immense bodies of cavalry, generally about 90,000 horse. He forms his cavalry in three lines. The first line advances to the attack in double grand echellons from the centre, Timour himself supporting at the head of the second and third line. An immense reserve was always stationed in front of the centre of the second line, for the purpose of being detached, in aid of any of the echellons wanting support. The basis of Timour's tactics was successive charges and strong reserves. The cavalry tactics of the present day are but a copy of the system, laid down by that great conqueror;—we form in three lines; and our success depends upon successive charges, and strong and well directed reserves.

In the charges of large bodies of cavalry against opposing lines, the second line should support the first, in double columns of division from the centre of squadrons, in order to give the first line, if repulsed, ample room to pass through the intervals of the second, without spreading the confusion of a hasty and forced retreat, to its own support.

The formation of the squadrons of the second line to the front, as soon as the first line has passed through the intervals, is instantaneous, and secures the re-formation of the first line, in rear of the second, ready to support in it's turn. In all such charges, the second line should preserve a distance of from 300 to 400 yards from the first.

When cavalry has to attack masses of infantry, it should advance in open column of wings of regiments, the whole column moving forward at the same time, and breaking simultaneously into the walk, trot, and gallop.

In the practice of this movement on the field of exercise, the moment the leading wing has concluded it's charge, it wheels outwards by threes, retiring on both flanks of the advancing column, and forms in its rear; every succeeding wing charges, retires, and forms in the rear of the column in the same manner, and the charges are followed up rapidly and successively, as long as the case may require.

Perhaps nothing in cavalry manœuvres requires more practice, or more ready dexterity on the part of officers commanding wings and squadrons than this most useful manœuvre, inasmuch as the slightest delay in wheeling outwards by threes, on the part of the charging wing, will inevitable bring the following wing upon the flank of the preceding, and cause utter confusion. Nevertheless, this is the only mode of attacking masses of infantry with a well-grounded hope of success; and this manœuvre approaches as nearly as possible to what really happens in action, when the attack of the leading squadrons fails; for though they do not actually go threes outwards, the heavy and close fire of the infantry makes the head of the column scamper off to the right and left, and thus leave an open space for the instant advance of the following squadrons. The successive charges by wings are thus made with all possible rapidity, and ought to be successful.

Though, doubtless, the strength of cavalry lies in it's successive charges, whether in line, against opposing lines, or in column against masses of infantry, yet the mode and manner, and time of applying this great principle must depend upon circumstances, and the best theories in the world will fail if unskilfully put in practice. All attacks of cavalry should, if possible, be preceded by a heavy and concentrated fire of artillery.

Amongst the various modes adopted for the retreat of large bodies of cavalry, I should recommend that the brigades be practised to retire from both flanks of the line in double column of squadrons in rear of the centre, and that when the retreat may have been affected, as far as may be judged expedient, the double column of squadrons, which has been retreating, rear rank in front, should be halted, fronted, directed to form two lines on two named squadrons, and instantly to advance and charge the pursuing enemy. This manœuvre requires practice; but it is of very easy execution, and often of infinite utility.

I submit these few observations with all due deference to the superior judgment of abler men. As far as my own experience has gone, I have found the practice of these manœuvres useful and expedient, and eminently calculated to give that readiness, dexterity, and confidence to cavalry, so infinitely important on the field of battle.

SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM,
MAJOR GENERAL.

MASSOORA, *Sept. 23d*, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Ensign A. Vaillant, 9th Regt., N. I., from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign C. R. Whitelock, 11th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
Lieut. J. K Gloag, 2d Grs. Regt., to England.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th.—His Majesty's Sloop Victor, Richard Crozier Esq. Commander, from England, 18th March, touched at Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.

Do. 27th.—H. M. Ship Rattlesnake, Wm. Hobson, Esq. Capt. from England 27th March, Madeira 9th April, Rio de Janerio, 14th May, and Cape of Good Hope 10th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 25th.—Ship Wm. Turner, Charles Leitch Master, to London.

Passengers.—Lieut. Col. A. Morse, 10th Regt. N. I. Mr. A. H. Dickson, (late Lt. Col. of H. M. 40th Regt.) Mrs. Dickson, Ensign H. Stock, 2d Queen Royals, Mrs. Sprague. Mr. Sprague. two Miss Sprague's Mr. Thomas Hunt, Lieut. J. K. Gloag, and one Native servant.

Do. 26th.—Ship Bombay Castle, Robert Wemyss, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Wemyss and Ayah, and 5 Natives.

Do. Do.—Ship Hormusjee Bomanjee, P. Keys, Master, to China.

Passengers,—12 Parsees.

Do. Do.—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Master, to Madras, (returned back from sea.)

Passengers.—Mr. Shaw, and Natives.

Do. Do.—Brig Napoleon, M. F. Rarbot, Master, to Madras.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Thomas Coutts	First week in August.	China	
Lord Lowther.	8th August.	Ditto.	
Allerton.....	Uncertain..	Liverpool	
Columbia.....	About 5 Aug	Ditto.	Direct
Blakely.....	Ditto Do.	Ditto	St Helena.
Euphrates.....	Uncertain..	London..	St. Helena.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Columbia.
Do. Liverpool.—Heywood, Blakely, and Lintin.
Do. China.—Thomas Coutts, Lord Lowther, and Soobrow.
Do. Glasgow,—Barque Indus.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robt. Spankier.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dudley and Barque Fanny.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Victor 18 Guns, and Rattlesnake 28 Guns.
H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.

FREE TRADERS.—Heywood, Lord Lowther, Thomas Coutts, Allerton, Blakely, Lintin, Columbia. Soobrow, Imogen, Euphrates, Minerva, and Barque Indus,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydrosee, Samdany, Mahamoody, Fanny, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nasserath Shaw, Lowjee Family, Futty Rahimon, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Robert Spankie, Dadloy, Nassery, and Two Brothers,

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12 9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ⅝	017L
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107½
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ at	108½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7/8
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅝
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
29th Wednesday.....	1 31	1 52
30th Thursday.....	2 13	2 34
31st Friday.....	2 53	3 13

To Correspondents.

B has been received too late for publication. We shall refer to it in our next.

QUERY, Certainly not.

BLOW HARD (that is rather an unviting title) blows rather hard for us. When he has put his craft in sailing trim, and the wind has moderated, we may be induced to take a trip with him, but were we now to do so, we should stand in hourly fear of ship wreck.

NEM. CON. must give us his name, as must H. and CORNICUS.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, have been, His Majesty's sloop *Victor*, (18 guns,) R. Crozier, Esq., commander, from England the 18th March; touched at Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius; and H. M. Ship *Rattlesnake* (28 Guns), W. Hobson, Esq., commander, from England the 27th March; touched at Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Cape of Good Hope.

A Correspondent has kindly sent us the following items of news from China received by the last arrival.

CANTON, *May 22nd*, 1835.

"In consequence of no further supplies, Patna has again advanced; and we hear a few Chests were sold to day at Sp. Drs. 610; but this price must be considered nearly nominal, as the Chinese will only purchase for their immediate wants, several vessels being daily expected. Benares is without enquiry at Sp. Drs 570 at 575. The Malwa has not partaken of the improvement, but continues depressed at Sp. Drs. 580 at 585, with a heavy Stock. Turkey in limited demand at Sp. Drs. 520.

	Patna.		Benares.		Malwa.	Total.
	O.	N.	O.	N.		
The deliveries in April were.....	96	439	26	59	667	1287
Leaving a stock on the 1st Instant of..	100—	174	109—	85	1826	2294

To which must be added the 945 Chests of the Sylph's damaged Opium. Of these 400 Chests were advertised for Public sale on the 1st and 2nd Instant, and the result of 250 Chests sold yesterday has just reached us, giving an average of about Sp. Drs. 345 per Chest; and to day's sale is expected to go off equally well.

EXCHANGES. The Company's Agents have this day reduced their rate for Bills on Bengal to 206. Bills on Bombay continue at 218; and on England 4 | 9 at 10d. Sycee 3½ at 4 per Cent, Gold per Sp. 23. 75.

COTTON. The finer qualities of both Surat and Bengal have been in good demand, and none now remain in first hands: the nominal price is 11 | 5 at 11 | 8 for good Jalone, and 12 for Surat free from seeds: The ordinary kinds are without improvement; but Sales can be effected at former quotations.

	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	
The stock on the 1st consisted of	25,000	15,000	1,500	Total 41,500

With the favorable accounts from England, the Export of Cotton to China is likely to be limited; and unless, therefore, the prices rule very high in India, the prospects in this market for good Cotton are rather encouraging.

RICE. In consequence of the continuance of dry weather, Bengal rice has advanced to Sp. Drs. 2. 20; Java to Sp. Drs. 2 at 2. 10.

SUGAR AND SUGAR CANDY. No alteration in prices;

T T M
the former being quoted at 6, and the latter at 7 | 7
T M
at 7 | 8 per Pecul.

MANILA SUGAR, by our last advices, was held at Sp. Drs. 4½ at 4¾.

THE Delhi investigation seems to be progressing satisfactorily. As will be seen from the subjoined extract taken from the Delhi Gazette of the 8th instant, the murderers of Mr. Fraser have at last been discovered. The Nuwaub seems to have been the chief actor, while those who actually committed the deed were only hired by him for the purpose. One of the parties has made a full confession of all the particulars.

We hope the late occurrences will shew the Calcutta Government the necessity of acting with determination in the present case, and that no considerations of state necessity, or any regard to rank, or any other circumstance, will be allowed to interfere with the course of justice. The higher the rank of the murderer, the more signal ought the punishment to be. Nor let them attempt to victimize the mere tools alone of this blood thirsty wretch, and say,—thus have violated law and offended justice had their sacrifice!

The following is the extract:

"The long-wished-for apprehension of Unnia, the accomplice of Kureem Khan in the murder of the late Commissioner, has at last been effected, and he was brought into Delhi on the evening of Saturday last. An offer of pardon was made to him, and he has given a long and satisfactory account of their joint proceedings, tending to the conviction of Kureem Khan as the murderer, acting on the instigation of the Nawab Shumsooddeen. It appears that Kureem Khan and Unnia had been at Delhi, with only one short interval, for nearly five months previous to the murder, without being able to effect their object: that on one or two occasions they nearly succeeded, but some little incident interfered to prevent it: once Mr. Fraser was accompanied by too many attendants, and on another occasion was saved by taking a circuitous route home, instead of proceeding directly home from Hindoo Rao's encampment, where he had been on a complimentary visit. Unnia had given the same account of their proceedings before Mr. Colvin in open Court, and there appears to be nothing now to interfere with an early close to the investigation, as Unnia declares that he was stationed by Kureem Khan in the immediate vicinity, and that Kureem Khan shot Mr. Fraser, with the understanding that if any untoward event should interfere with the successful completion of the object, he was to come to his assistance. The alleged grievance of which the Nawab complained, was the anticipated division of his Jagheer amongst the three brothers, in consequence of the interest displayed by the late Commissioner in the claims of the second brother Ameenooddeen. Unnia has identified the blunderbuss, which was some weeks ago accidentally drawn out of a well as the one used by the assassin. It was made up, by order of the Nawab, by a black smith in Delhi, for the express purpose of shooting Mr. Fraser—the Nawab remarking, at the time, that were they to use one of his own "touffah bundooks," supplied by his *influential friend* at Calcutta, it might lead to detection. The thanks of Government are justly due to Mr. Simon Fraser for his unremitting exertion, as also to Colonel Skinner for his valuable assistance."

WE direct the attention of those interested in the matter, to the letter signed VERITAS, and the extracts of letters to which it refers. By the way, we think it was reported here that Capt. Ardlie had starved his Ex Excellency of Goa, and that the latter effected an escape through sheer fear of his becoming food for the fishes, figuring in wax, or, peradventure, made a mummy of, and a report to that effect was bruited about, we believe, by one of the parties concerned. We are glad, however, to learn by the Don's own epistle, that he had received kind attentions while on board, and was thankful for them.

WE have been put in possession of some information relative to the subject of A PORTER'S letter which appeared in our last, which shews that our correspondent was incorrect in the greater portion of of what he advanced, and that the order for shutting the Shops at 9 o'clock is productive of advantage rather than injury. We shall refer to the subject more fully in our next.

WE perceive by one of the late Madras Papers that a discharged seapoy of the 30th Madras N. I., had been tried for unlawfully and maliciously drawing a trigger of a loaded musket, and attempting to discharge the same at Lieut. Col. Townsend of the same Regt. with intent to murder him. The man confessed the crime before the Magistrate. No particular cause seems to have led him to attempt the Co-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

lonel's life, but he spoke, on his defence, of his feelings having been much wounded on account, we suppose, of his being discharged from the Regiment.

The Jury returned a Verdict of *guilty*, and the Judge sentenced the criminal to be hanged on the following Monday.

Now that the whigs are again in office we wonder how they will deal with Lord Heytesbury? We don't just now recollect whether or not there be any precedent on record for recalling a Governor General of India on a change of Ministry, but if not, the present instance will afford ample grounds for forming one, and as precedents in the control of India affairs must, as in all other affairs, have a beginning, (whatever may be the end) we should be glad to learn that an instance combining dignity of rank with dignity of cause were fixed on as the foundation. The present instance we take to be one of that class. Lord Heytesbury is no doubt a very personable sort of personage, and so far as his rank as a peer, and his claims as a diplomatist go, his dignity is not to be questioned. To this extent we have the pretensions of rank, and the precedent now being formed would teach the lesson that, in public estimation, rank is or ought to be a feather in the balance in comparison with fitness for office. The dignity of cause would be equally apparent, as it would be the cause of liberal government against the vicious principles which have influenced the school of which Lord Heytesbury is a pupil. Indeed, in justice to his Lordship, he should not, now that a liberal Ministry are at the head of affairs, be allowed to proceed to exercise the office to which a Tory Ministry appointed him, as his acts, however liberal in themselves, and bearing the stamp of an enlightened mind, will be looked on with suspicion from the circumstances under which he was called on to accept the Government. Nor can his views in regard to the Government of India be, in themselves, of that character which is likely to secure a cordial cooperation on the part of the Home Government, and while there is a chance of a collision taking place, regard for the interests of the Indian population should at once determine his Lordship to decline the appointment; and he should be the more induced to this from the circumstances attending that appointment. The appointment was in fact, or rather, ought to have been, a Whig appointment,—for the nomination ought in all justice, to have taken place before the Whigs were turned out, but the Court of Directors staved off the nomination, by mere juggling, until the latest hour, in the hope that some event might occur which would enable them to have a man after their own heart; —and the first moment of Tory rule was gladly grasped at, and the appointment secured to his Lordship, a Tory!—a man who, from habit and association, arising from a long and uninterrupted intimacy with and affection for the principles of the holy alliance, must be averse and adverse to freedom of thought, word, and action. But be he so or not, he belongs to a class of men whose political principles are considered so inimical to the improvement of the social condition of mankind, that his Lordship's best acts, will, should he come to India, be looked on with an eye of suspicion and distrust. The appointment of Governor General is too important to be trusted to a man whose views of Government are not in accordance with those of the Ministry,—and the Whigs, will, we hope, benefitting by their experience of hose Tories whom they, in the fullness of an ill guided charity, took under their wing, but who stung them when an opportunity offered, act on the maxim "those who are not with us, are against us" and clear the camp of all disaffected characters.

The Whigs may be considered as having been restored to office, or rather, the Ministerial arrangements completed about the 16th or 17th April, and Lord Heytesbury had not then left England, and we shall therefore hope to hear by the next accounts, that his Lordship, on the accession of the Whig Ministry, had resigned the office of Governor General. If such should be the case, Charles Grant, of all the other candidates, appears to have the best chance of securing the appointment.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.)

Before we proceed with any further remarks we must first follow up the stream of events, in order that we may have a just foundation for our future speculations.

Quatre-Bras presented a busy and brilliant scene on the morning of the 17th of June. Some 60,000 men, flushed with victory, and expecting every moment to be led on to new triumphs, were assembled in the woods, fields, and roads, round the narrow battle-ground of the previous day. The defeat of the Prussian army was not yet known, as the officer sent with the news to the Duke of Wellington, had been killed on the road. It was not till seven o'clock that this important information reached head-quarters, when the preparatory orders for a retreat were immediately given. The news of this disaster and its immediate consequence acted like a showerbath on the spirits of the army; all buoyancy and excitement of feeling vanished at once, and faces, radiant with hope and smiles a few minutes before, were at once elongated in a most marvellous manner. The *moral* of the British troops and of the old soldiers of the German Legion was not perhaps affected by a reverse that certainly damped their spirits; the Spanish war had taught them to trust only to their own exertions, and not to doubt of victory, because their allies had been defeated. Not so the new German levies! the name of Napoleon rising from his former fall, like a giant refreshed pressed heavily on their minds. The scenes of Jena and Austerlitz alone floated before their imagination, to the total exclusion of the brilliant victories, subsequently gained by their own countrymen. This depression of spirits caused the old legionaries to be exceedingly witty during the march, at the expense of their young countrymen, who were declared to be much better judges of Klose, Mettwurst, and Lüneburbier, than of military operations, or they would have known that, in the English army, a retreat was always the sure forerunner of victory; few suspected, perhaps, how true their prophetic jests were to prove. The value of a good corps of officers was strongly illustrated on this occasion. The new Hanoverian levies were, as before stated, young and inexperienced soldiers, who here made their first appearance in the field, under circumstances that tried even veterans. The retreat of the 17th following immediately on the severe action of the 16th, naturally shook their confidence to an extent that might have proved fatal, but the officers of these corps were mostly men of family, character, and education, who notwithstanding their own gloomy forebodings—for in general they already looked upon the cause as desperate—rallied the spirits of their troops, and set the men an example of gallantry, that was followed in a manner as honorable to the commanders as to the subordinates. The Brunswick troops, who ranked nearly on a par with the Hanoverians, had behaved very bravely during the previous day's battle; but the fall of their prince, together with the changed aspect of affairs, cast a shade over them; the consequence of which it was impossible to foretell. There had also been a little grumbling on the part of the old Peninsulars of the 5th division about the conduct of the Nassau light infantry. And to crown all these unpleasant doubts the behaviour of some Belgians, who, from wearing the same uniform, injured the reputation of the Dutch, had already astonished the men long used to witness the better part of valour, so frequently displayed by the Spanish and Portuguese allies; hundreds had already left the ranks to spread alarm all over the country. An English staff-officer was directed, during the action, to lead two regiments of Belgian light cavalry against a body of French dragoons, that had come fairly within reach. The officer, being a good French scholar, addressed *les braves*, and desired them to strike home for the honour of their country and of their pretty countrywomen. He was answered with loud cheers, and all, giving spurs to their horses, galloped towards the enemy. The French, in accordance with their marvellous notion of cavalry tactics, halted to receive the onset, which, on this occasion proved harmless enough; for, no sooner did the assailants perceive that the enemy did not run than they turned to a man, followed at speed by the French, who gave chase the moment they saw their adversaries fly. The English officer, who was rather a head of the party, escaped only by the speed of his horse. In what estimation these unfortunate allies were held on the morning after the action, may be judged of by the following anecdote:—"Ha General," said the Prince of Orange, rather indiscreetly, perhaps, to a Spanish officer, well known in the British army, "what would Spanish troops have "done under yesterday's fire?" "I know not what they would have done," replied the other, with something of the spirit of old Spain, "but "certain it is, that they could not have behaved "worse than the subjects of your royal father."

With spirits thus variously affected by past recollections and passing events, the army commenced their retreat on the morning of the 17th of June. They were divided into three columns. The first, under Lord Hill, proceeded by the Nivelle road to Braine-la-Leud, the second by the same road to Hall; and the third by the Charleroi road through Jenappe, direct to mont St. Jean. It was about eleven o'clock, when the first battalion of the Rifles and the second light battalion of the king's German Legion, the last of the infantry, left the grounds. The old riflemen, in retiring through a splendid body of cavalry, not a man of whom they had seen during the battle, could not refrain from indulging in some of the old Peninsula jests about the "followers of the army." The cavalry proved, however, next day, that they could atone for their unwilling absence, and could work double tides when opportunity offered.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the Duke of Wellington had received a letter from Marshal Blücher, saying, that, though defeated, he would be ready to take the field again, as soon as his troops had been supplied with bread and cartridges. To this communication the Duke replied, that he would accept a battle at Mont St. Jean in front of the wood of Soignis, if he could rely on the support of two Prussian divisions. The characteristic answer of the old Marshal is well known, he instantly declared his resolution of marching to the aid of the British, not with two divisions only, but with his whole army. On this assurance the battle of Waterloo was determined upon. We have, in the first part of the article, blamed the allied Commanders for risking the fate of the campaign on the event of a general action; but it must be allowed, that, the resolution to fight once adopted, the position in which they placed themselves for the purpose of striking the blow was the very ablest that, in a strategitical point of view, could have been selected.

And, what was Napoleon doing all this time: Following up the defeated Prussians on one side, and holding fast the English on the other, in order to strike a decisive blow at these dangerous enemies, before they could again place themselves in communication with their allies! Nothing of the kind! Till half past twelve o'clock, the French armies remained perfectly quiet in their bivouacs; while the "greatest of all Captains," as Napier terms Napoleon, was dictating bulletins, and, rather prematurely, announcing his arrival at Brussels. He thus writes to the minister of War:—"*Ll' armée est "formés sur la grande route Namur à Bruxelles, "où de Empereur se vend en moment.*" In this arrangement, the English army is not even honoured with a single thought, and the line of retreat of the Prussians is already completely lost sight of.

At half past twelve o'clock, Napoleon first learned that the British were still in position at Quatre-Bras. He then directed Marshal Grouchy to follow the Prussians with two corps of the army, amounting to 31,000 men, and proceeded with the rest to join Marshal Ney. We quote his orders to Grouchy:—"*Mettez vous à la poursuite des Prussiens, complétez leur défaite en les attaquant dès que vous les auvez joints, et ne less perdez jamais de vue. Je vais réunir au corps du Maréchal Ney les troupes que j' emmène, marcher aux Anglais, et les combattre, sils tiennent de ce côté—ci de la forêt de Soignis. Vous corresponderez avec moi par la route pavée qui conduit aux Quatre-Bras.*" There is not a word here about joining Napoléon in his attack on the English. No marshal Grouchy is only, to overtake an army that, as he justly observed to Napoleon, had already got sixteen hours the start of him, and the traces of which, had already been so completely lost, that the French pursued at first in a wrong direction; and he is then to beat an army of 80,000 or 90,000 men, an entire corps of which, under Bülow, nearly as strong as Grouchy's whole force, had taken no share in the previous day's battle. It is very easy to give, and afterwards to appeal to such orders: the question is—can they be carried into effect; at the very time when Napoleon was desiring Grouchy to enact all these wonders, the Prussians were already reforming their army at Wavre.

(To be Continued.)

Calcutta.

The subjoined article on the Jaipoor tragedy we received THIS MORNING from an intelligent correspondent in the north-western provinces. Our readers will find in it some important and interesting particulars relative to the cause of the Agent's visit to the palace, and to what passed at the interview with the Mahjee, and subsequently with the Rawul Bairee Sal when he came in. Our correspondent does not profess to be in the secrets of authority, nor even to obtain his information directly from those who are, but from sources worthy of attention. The observations of the writer are at least most judicious, and we may remark that although the fact of the closing of the gate of the city is doubted, it is established by evidence that part of the Rawul's guard, aided and abetted in the murder of Mr. Blake; they joined in the outcry and cried out, "mar mar":

JEYPOOR AFFAIR.

In most of the accounts from Jeypoor, of the horrible transactions there in the beginning of June, there is an attempt to palliate and excuse the Government of the state: and their appears to be a strange *hiatus* in *all* the accounts of the occurrences, from the period the Governor General's Agent entered the palace until he was cut down; and we have no information of what led the Governor General's Agent to the palace so early in the day. These omissions require at any rate to be filled up, before a just decision can be given on the whole subject, and strange to say the more the accounts seem derived from good authority, the more vacant are they on these essential points.

All accounts without authority may be fairly questioned, and even when authority is produced, we must be cautious how we yield belief:—but in the absence of any connected account, I give you the following particulars derived from sources worthy of attention, and which I think, at least as much entitled to credit, as the generality of hearsay information. I am informed that the Governor General's Agent was urgently invited to an interview, by the Mahjee which message was conveyed by the Steward palace, and that the object of the interview was a complaint against the intrusive authority and oppressive conduct of the *Rawul* Byree Saul.

The interview thus sought, and granted, was accomplished or nearly so, before the arrival of the Rawul, who did not fail to express his disappointment and chagrin at the occurrence of it without his presence; and those who are best acquainted with Native Courts will easily understand the nature of such disappointment. It is difficult to say, if a REGULAR Durbar was held of the *Thakoors* immediately subsequent to this or not; but it is said, that the Governor-General's Agent at that time took the opportunity, to inform the *Rawul*, that the British Government true to its principles of non-interference, considered the *Mahjee* the protector of the infant Rajah, and in whom was vested the authority of the state, and that his (the *Rawul's*) administration of affairs, could only exist under the sanction of the *Mahjee*. However calmly this announcement may have been received by the old *Rawul* Byree Saul, there is no doubt his son Luchman Sing, a young man of a fiery and hasty temper, the Hotspur of that state, and the pride of the soldiery, felt and expressed the greatest dissatisfaction and indignation; and whilst this humour was abroad, the Governor General's Agent took his leave and proceeded to mount his Elephant.

If there is any truth in this information, does it not give a colouring to the whole affair? but even if it is utterly false, does is not shew that the previous occurrences, whatever may have been their nature, are of the greatest importance to any just understanding of the affair? and are not all the private accounts, and public prints silent on the subject?

If Major Alves' attempted assassination was the act of an individual, or a hired assassin of the Mahjee, or the Ranee of Seekur, as some now venture to whisper about, or of the ex-minister, within the walls of the palace, it may have been a very possible occurrence without any connection between it and the murder of Mr. Blake outside the palace, and within the walls of the city; which is called the act of an infuriated "mob" Who, or what conduct was to infuriate the "mob" of Jeypoor, against their acknowledge protectors?—the only protectors the Jypooreans had against the tyranny and oppression as the ministers of the state. Could it be the *Bungah Bukhal* and the shopkeepers of Jeypoor that were infuriated? no: it was doubtless the armed followers of the Thakoors,—from the top to the bottom of the durbar—they or their masters had some reason to be infuriated: and a chief's touch on the hilt of his sword accompanied by an expression of revenge or dissatisfaction, was sufficient to set the whole armed rabble on the murderous exploit. It is believed to be a fact, that the very TROOPS OF THE STATE in charge of the Gateway, by which Mr. Blake could have escaped, far from offering any assistance to the devoted victim of this infuriated "Mob," refused to open the Gates to permit his escape; nay! they joined in the insults and imprecations.—And are we to be told that this, is one of those sudden and popular ebullitions, beyond controul, and without any rational mode of being accounted for, and for which no one but the actual perpetrators are answerable?

But this was not the act of a minute nor an hour.—Mr. Blake's body was not restored until 4 in the afternoon.

When the Rawul and the Thakoors saw, that the safety of the Government General's Agent and his suite, was owing to their rapid flight out of the walls of the palace—would not one* moment have sufficed, to order 500 men to the rescue, if they had been disposed to afford them safety,—and may not, the absence of such an act of common and (if wished) spontaneous precaution be fairly interpreted to connivance.

But whether the premises or the conclusions of the above statement are correct or not, they are sufficient to shew that information is wanted on those points, and the public have a claim to it, from whomever it can be afforded.

North Western Provinces, 27th June, 1835. Hurkaru, July 10.]

Delhi.

We cannot credit, what we hear many assert, that Major Alves ascribes the recent sanguinary outrage on our Authorities at Jeypore, to a mob—a popular tumult forsooth—on account of the occupation of Sambre and Shekawattee!—and that in his report to Government he exonerates *all* parties? If this be true, will the Governor General continue him in office? We entertain no doubt that the butchery of our Political Officers was planned and directed by a party within the Palace—but we have already, in former numbers, given our opinion upon this subject.

Muttra is not to be abolished, as a Station for Cavalry.

Orders have been received from Home to disband all Local Corps, including the Irregular Horse.—*Delhi Gazette, July 8.*

Agra.

FROM THE SPEECH BY CHARLES GRANT AT THE LATE ELECTION AT INVERNESS.

"We hear of Conversatives and Destructives. The true Conservative principle is wise and seasonable improvement. The true Destructive principle is resistance to all improvement till you become the victims of innovation. It is easy for a statesman to fold his arms and say—'I take my stand upon the institutions of the country; I will admit of no alteration.' But all is change around him—nature changes, the seasons change, time and circumstances change, mind and manners change; the states, the interests and obligations of nations, the wants and feelings, and habits of mankind—all change. Need I dwell on the important measures of Parliamentary Reform? You are well acquainted with its nature and merits, more particularly with that portion of it which relates to Scotland. But I cannot mention this subject without recalling that great man to whom the nation owes Parliamentary Reform—I mean Lord Grey. (*Cheers.*) On his devotion to the public service I need not enlarge. How often have we seen him,

'Just alike to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions and his own.

guarding on the one hand, the prerogative of the Crown and the interests of the Aristocracy, and on the other protecting the privileges of the People, and communicating to them larger measures of constitutional freedom! Happy the nation which possesses in its bosom such a statesman! *I anticipate for him still higher honors*, or rather continued honors (for a higher honour than that of passing the Reform Bill it is not in the power of fortune to confer)—*I anticipate that the time is not far distant, when the eyes of the nation will again be turned to him, and the Sovereign shall recall him to his councils.* (*Great cheering.*).....Nothing is more easy than to pronounce the word revolution; it has constantly been used as a watch-word to retard the progress of improvement. But who are the real revolutionists—those who desire timely improvement, or those who will it be too late? Who were the authors tutions? Not the Robespierr miserable monsters were vulsion.

and urged to the correction of abuses, on the conservative principle, and rejected the concession to the wants and the growing intelligence of the people. With many who use the word 'revolution, the real fear is the correction of abuses."

Dost Nohumud Khan.—This chieftain is still encamped on the river Khuebar, where he revolves in his mind some enterprize which may obliterate the disgrace of his retreat from the Sikhs, and immortalize his name. A report which receives some credit, states that anguish and shame have armed his own hand against his life—*Mofusel Ukhbar, 11th July.*

EUROPE.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—APRIL 6.

Whence comes it that year after year the time of the British Parliament is so much taken up with questions of a religious character? Can it be reasonably imputed to the supposition that we possess more of the Christain spirit, and a more fervent zeal for its propagation, than any other civilized country? Those who have visited the nations of the world will not agree in any such hypothesis. Every impartial traveller will admit that he has found much of the true fire of religion in Prussia, and yet it is a subject which is scarcely ever heard of in that country as a topic of public discussion. There is perhaps no nation in which there are so many forms of worship as Austria. It abounds with Greek and Roman Catholics, Protestants, Moravians, and even Mahometans. But whatever differences of opinion may prevail between the various sections of that empire upon matters of a political nature, differences upon points of religion are never so much as mentioned amongst them. This silence cannot be owing to apathy, for we venture to assert from our own

* It is said that from the first violence offered to Major Alves, until the perpetration of the brutal murder of poor Blake, a period of nearly 3 hours elapsed.

knowledge, that there is no part of Europe in which the churches of every kind are more frequented than in Austria and its dependencies. Those who know France only from Paris are entirely ignorant of the religious fervour which exists in that kingdom. In the provinces it is conspicuous, but at the same time unostentatious. Yet the word religion never is heard of in the Parliamentary debates of France, although it is notorious that the Lower Chamber especially is composed of Catholics and Protestants, and even of Jews. Since Belgium became independent, we hardly recollect a syllable uttered in its Legislative Assembly about religion, except with a view to secure to every man perfect freedom of conscience, and entire equality in the eye of the law. Portugal and Spain may be said to be bigoted countries; nevertheless their Cortes never indulge in dissertations on religion. The United States of America possess as many religious sects as England itself, but we do not remember that Congress has ever had so much as a single debate on any question whatever connected with this or that form of Christianity, Everybody knows that American missionaries are to be found in all parts of the world.

The question then recurs, why happens it that the time of the British Parliament is so frequently occupied with questions connected with religion? It is simply because in these countries religion has been unfortunately united with splendid temporal endowments, which touch the wordly interests of a vast mass of individuals. If we look through the world, we shall find in no nation so much—nay, not half so much wealth set apart for the establishment of Christianity as we find in this country and in Ireland. To the persons in actual possession or in expectation of a portion of that opulence, whatever borders on a religious topic becomes consequently a question of property—a presage of a life of ease, or even of princely grandeur on the one side, or of privation and misery on the other. Young men are taught to look to the Church treasury as an inheritance—the men in enjoyment of it consider it in the same light as if they had derived it from their ancestors—it is portioned out among sons and daughters, relatives and friends, throughout the whole circle of society. Whenever the fund is spoken of, their means of existence are in question; and, by a very natural self-deception, they immediately cry out that the Church—meaning all the time the treasury of the Church—is in danger!

We apprehended that we should hear very little in Parliament upon the subject of religion, if it had happened to come down to us recommended only by its doctrines, and the primeval simplicity and poverty of its founders. Mr. Fowell Buxton placed this point in a light which is unquestionably the only one worthy of the Christian system. "You have been trying (he said) for three hundred years to convert Ireland to your tenets; but your missionaries have been too rich; they found other enjoyments than those arising out of a disinterested and apostolic zeal for the dissemination of the Gospel—enjoyments full of temptations, which as men they could not resist. Change your plan—send [illegible] over who shall make [illegible] who really can have no [illegible] than the propagation of [illegible] very different [illegible] that his principle [illegible] one that has ever yet succeeded in [illegible] any nation to Christianity. We never heard that the first Christian missionaries to this country entered Canterbury in a coach and six, or that any one amongst them enjoyed an income of twenty-five thousand pounds a year. We rather believe that they were pedestrians, and that they lived upon charity, during the whole of their glorious career.

It is obvious, therefore, that the contest now going on in Parliament arises out of the real progress which religion has made in the world, and which has already taught many persons in this country that Christianity, in the true meaning of that word, has nothing, and ought to have nothing to do, with secular wealth. We are at length on the eve of practically establishing this great truth, that essentially the Christian system is a system of humiliation and poverty—not of human pride and splendour. We have found out that the Gospel no where authorizes a grant of 14,000l. sterling per annum to an Archbishop of Armagh, or of 10,000l. to an Archbishop of Tuam, for the performance of duties which ought never to have been connected with pecuniary considerations at all. Those venal writers are consequently quite consistent who are now endeavouring to raise the war-whoop of the "Church in danger," because the temporal wealth of the Church is about to be diminished. They look upon the Church as a mere manufacturer of money, and they are right in crying out that in that capacity the "Church is in danger." This is precisely the meaning which Mr. Shaw attached to that phrase when he used it with so much emphasis a few nights ago in the House of Commons. Public opinion is becoming too enlightened to suffer an establishment to exist under the name of Christianity, which must offend against the fundamental principles of the Gospel, so long as it shall remain thus gorgeously endowed. The Church truly is in danger, but never was religion so safe, or so likely to achieve its noblest triumphs, as at the crisis at which we are now arrived.

We have seen much of mankind, but we do not believe that the religious temperament, the disposition to the affectionate performance of religious duties, exists in any community of the world more warmly or more purely than in these kingdoms. It is to be found in all ranks of society, but especially amongst the middling classes, who have the good sense to know that Christianity and opulence are seldom convertible terms. They shrewdly suspect that there is much of hypocrisy and of the worst species of political subserviency in the hearts of those men who cry out that the Church is in danger, when in fact nothing is in peril but some hundreds of thousands of pounds. They feel, too, how much more brightly, with what infinitely more gracefulness, the doctrines of Christianity would shine out, if they were divested of the external trappings with which they are at present incumbered. Never, we venture to affirm, will religion be more truly loved by the mass of our community than when it shall stand out in its own majestic simplicity, free from the tinsel by which it has been loaded during the most ignorant ages of the world.

We may further predict, that those men amongst us, who, in defiance of all the maxims of Christianity, dare still to claim for it an enormous proportion of worldly wealth, will eventually fail to produce any other results than those of perpetual distraction, infuriated at intervals to sanguinary civil war. Discontent, bloodshed, hatred, are the natural offspring of principles which are the reverse of those inculcated in the sacred writings. A rich Church is the prolific parent of all the evils which have so long afflicted Ireland—a Church known to the people only by the extent of its exactions—by the murders which have been perpetrated in order to extort money for its coffers. A rich Church is a solecism in religion, it is opposed to all the interests of society, and must of necessity injure those interests as long as it exists. Those, therefore, are the best friends of religion, rightly understood, who would divest it of every outward feature that is not in perfect harmony with the spirit of that Gospel.

We must admit the fact—it is now assented to on all sides—that the efforts hitherto made to force or persuade the people of Ireland to adopt the reformed religion have signally failed. The great majority of the inhabitants of that country are Catholics. What is the rational way of dealing with this fact? We cannot annihilate the people, we cannot induce them to become Protestants, yet they are our fellow-subjects, and it is our duty, as well as our interest, to live with them on terms of concord. Is it not the most proper course, then, to accept the state of things as we find it, after a prolonged and painful experiment of three centuries to produce another state, or rather one the reverse of that which now exists? We must admit that a religion prevails in Ireland which cannot now be subverted by any means which we can use. Let us, therefore, no longer war against it. Let us, on the contrary, treat with it in a friendly manner, and allow that the rising generations must be educated in such a way as to insure the future peace of that unhappy country. Let the word religion be enshrined in temples, and consecrated in our hearts; [illegible] quite time that it should no longer be the watch-word of political parties in our Legislature or the symbol of animosities amongst the members of an enlightened community.

Portugal.

LISBON,—MARCH 29.

A most melancholy instance of fragility of life, and the vanity of all human greatness, it is now my painful task to announce. The young Duke de Leuchtenberg, whom but two months ago I saw leading his Royal bride from the altar, hailed by the acclamations of assembled multitudes, "full of life, and splendour, and joy," and looking forward to a future as bright and as cheerful as the lovely prospect that expands, before his palace windows—is now a corpse. On Sunday last the Prince was at the Campo Grande races, and in perfect health: next day, it appears, he went out shooting; and, on returning to the palace, imprudently threw off his coat and waistcoat while yet in a state of profuse perspiration. This, it is needless to add, brought on a cold; which, though slight at first, soon began to assume a more serious character, as it always does in this climate when neglected. Danger, however, only began to be first apprehended within twenty-four hours before his dissolution. On Friday night symptoms of inflammation began to manifest themselves, and in the course of a few hours increased to that degree, that some alarm began to be felt. So far, however, from his being considered in a hopeless state, it was not till twelve o'clock, when his respiration began to be impeded, that it was thought necessary to send for his confessor, and administer the sacrament. At twenty minutes past two, P. M., he expired. The distraction of the Queen and Empress it were vain to attempt to describe. I have seen an eye-witness of the dying scene, one of the household servants, who tells me that they were in a perfect phrenzy of grief. Much blame is attached, as usual on such occasions, to the medical men in attendance. How far it may be justified I cannot, of course, pretend to say; but I can state it as a fact that Dr. Almeidinha, a physician of the longest practice and highest professional reputation in Lisbon, when called in at the last moment, severely condemned the mode of treatment adopted by those who had had charge of the patient before him. A foolish notion was entertained for a few hours yesterday that the Prince had been poisoned; but it was soon given up: of course it never was entertained for a moment by any but the vulgar and unthinking. I do not mean to say that such things have not been done, but I ground my opinion that it was not done in this instance on the fact that no poison can produce a quinsey, which it was that caused the fatal termination of the disorder. Poor young man! he died at the very moment when a violent discussion in his regard was going on in the Chambers and the public journals. But a few days before, he had been invested with the commander-in-chief of the army. The power which this important trust gives to the individual who exercises it was so great under the absolute regime, that, with the exception of Marshal Beresford, who held it from 1810 to 1820, and whose peculiar situation afforded the most solid guarantee that any absolute Government could require against its misuse, it never was confided to any but princes of the blood royal. The old Duke de Lafoes, uncle to Queen Mary the First, held it till his death, which took place in 1800. From that period to 1810, when Lord Beresford received the appointment, it remained vacant; and after his dismissal in 1820, it remained unfilled till 1829, when, upon the downfal, of the first constitutional Government, Don Miguel was invested with this high and important command, and by the use he made of it soon afforded a convincing proof of the danger of bestowing it without the utmost caution: I allude to the affair of April 1824, which led to his first exile.

It is with feelings of the deepest horror and disgust, that I have to announce to you an occurrence which has this moment taken place under my windows, one of those revolting scenes of cowardly cruelty which have unfortunately been too often witnessed during my residence. A very genteely dressed young man, was seen running for his life towards the house in which I live. He was pursued by soldiers, guards, mob, &c., and he was just in time to reach the guard-house, which is the corner-house, opposite mine. The guard came out to receive him, and the first man drew his sword and cut the poor wretch down, without knowing what he was. He might for all the guard knew, be republican, radical, or constitutionalist. He is not yet dead, but was severely beaten, and remains in the guard-house, from whence he will in all probability be turned out in the evening, to endure the slow torture of being beaten to death. It is frightful to reflect upon the low estimate in which human life is held; but it is more horrible to contemplate the indifference with which woman and children look on at assassinations.

THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

(From the Asiatic Journal, for March.)

THE political horizon in the East rarely presented a more lowering aspect than at present. Clouds seem rising in almost every quarter, and those which are now but dim specks are not the least alarming. Political storms collect and break, in those regions, with the celerity of the tempests which gather in their atmosphere, where a mist no bigger than a man's hand, in a few minutes, overspreads the sky and discharged vials of elemental wrath, which it is scarcely conceivable could in so brief a space have been accumulated.

It is always with unaffected reluctance that we advert, in a spirit of animadversion, to the political state and government of British India. A dependency of such a peculiar character, of such dimensions, situated at so vast a distance from Britain, and connected with it by so slender a thread as that of mere opinion, ought not to be familiarized whith topics calculated to draw its attention frequently to a dissolution of the connexion. Whatsoever tends to inspire, either in the native population or in the European servants of the Government, dissatisfaction with their own condition, with each other, or with the governing authorities impairs the strength of the almost invisible cord which holds India to England. The fallacy and the folly of applying the arguments in favour of a free press and free institutions to such a country as British India must be perceived the moment its real relation to England is understood.

Speaking, therefore, with some reserve, of the internal state of India, it cannot be concealed that it is by no means satisfactory. The deterioration of the aggregate revenue, instead of its augmentation, there is abundant reason to anticipate, partly from accidental, partly from general and permanent causes. * The distress occasioned by the extensive failures in India, and the positive annihilation of at least ten millions sterling of its supposed mercantile capital, may be ranked amongst the latter. From the best information we have been able to obtain, the profitable commerce with India has not increased since the dissolution of the Company, and it is now a matter of complaint that the golden dreams formed of the result of colonization, and the influx of capital and enterprise, in India are as little likely to be realised under the free trade system as under the charter. These are, however, incidents of less moment; there are others which vitally affect the welfare of India and the permanency of her union with England.

The throwing off the whole expenditure of the Indian government,—which was formerly disbursed, without any real burthen on the British nation, from the Company's commercial profits,—upon the finances of India, rendered it indispensable that retrenchment in that country, already carried to its supposed maximum, should be pushed still further, the government outlay being augmented by the arrangements consequent upon the East-India Act. Nothing is more difficult, even at home, than to carry into effect a systematic retrenchment in offices and allowances, without inflicting individual injury. If it were expedient to diffuse retrenchment equally over the whole mass of functionaries, in fact to levy a rateable tax upon them, there would not be any ground for individual complaint. But even then, in a country like India, where, as we have often had occasion to remark, nature requires to be soothed and indulged,—where, though it appear a solecism, luxuries are necessaries, and where dejection is death,—a reduction of allowances, in possession or prospect, excites a fever of resentment. In the military service, in particular, it is felt as an indignity as well as an injustice; and in every department, reductions, for the apparent supply of the dividends on India stock, must have the effect of diminishing that zeal and ardour for the public service, which it is physically impossible to keep up, without powerful stimulants, under the deadening influence of the climate. The decay of zeal and ardour must be met by regulations to check indolence and backwardness, and to secure the qualities necessary in government servants. These measures generate fresh discontent in the European portion of the service, which, it is not sufficiently borne in mind, acts, especially in the army, upon the native servants though, the latter are in no other way affected by the original cause.

It is very obvious that the effects we have enumerated are likely to engender elements of danger, which it will require an able, a vigorous, and a prudent administration to deal with.

The political condition of the independent states immediately adjoining British India, or in its neighbourhood, is a material consideration, in appreciating its future prospects. Rajpootana appears to be almost in a state of political disorganization. Our relations with the Rajpoot states were, unfortunately, based by Lord Hastings upon a wrong foundation, and their fruits are beginning to be seen. The Punjaub will be the scene of a fierce struggle when the present ruler of the Sikhs, who is oppressed with age and infirmities, shall be removed, in which it will be difficult for the British Government to avoid becoming a party.

The condition of Persia is at this moment deplorable. The death of the shah, preceded by that of the heir apparent, has involved the country in a civil war, and the position of Russia is peculiarly well-adapted for taking what course her interest dictates in the coming strife. The succession of the late prince royal, Abbas Meerza, to the throne, was guaranteed both by Russia and England: but no guarantee was given by Russia to the claims of the son of that prince, whom the late Shah tardily recognized as his successor, and consequently Russia may, if its ruler pleases, take part with the young prince's uncle and competitor, if the autocrat shall deem such a course favourable to his views of getting a footing in Persia, as a stepping-place to India.*

Turkey is in a state of political weakness which disables the sultan from offering any resistance to Russia, or of being an available ally of England, should it be necessary to check the views of that power in the East.

With China, our relations are not of a political but of a commercial character; but those relations have nevertheless an important connexion with our financial interests at home and abroad.

We are dependent upon China for the consumption of the opium of India, which contributes a million sterling to its finances; we are dependent upon it likewise for a supply of tea, an article which cannot yet be obtained elsewhere; and which, whilst it is essential to our comforts at home, being almost a necessary of life, yields a tax of more than two millions to the British exchequer.

It is too early yet to venture any opinion as to the practical results of the opening of the China trade; but there are some facts which force themselves upon our notice. It was prognosticated by the opponents of the measure, that the teas imported from China, under the free system, would be inferior in quality to those brought by the Company. This was combated by the partizans of free trade by the hypothesis, that it would be the interest of the importers to bring the best teas. What has been the result? Why, that theory, as in many other instances, has been contradicted by experience, and that rubbish has been brought, which was positively not tea. The loudest advocates for throwing open the China trade have reluctantly, yet distinctly, admitted that the event has not fulfilled their expectations upon this point.

There is another point, too, upon which the prophetic skill of the anti-charter party has been signally at fault, namely, the exchanges between this country and China. The calculations of the prices of teas framed by Mr. Thorn-

* We subjoin the following statement from a journal not likely to adopt a hasty or doubtful conclusion on such a point: "The recent decline in India stock is still involved in some mystery, but it is suspected that the real cause is either a falling off, or the apprehension of a falling off, in the Indian revenue, under the new state of things in which the East-India Company are placed, since the granting of the new charter, and the loss of their commercial monopoly. This is a very probable solution of the difficulty; for though the direct intercourse with China under the old system, did not appear to carry with it a very high rate of profit, the collateral branches of that trade and particularly the exportation of cotton and other articles from Bengal to Canton, on which the Company had it in their power to fix their own prices, undoubtedly brought vast returns to the treasury at Calcutta, which figured, as the general belief is, in the returns of the territorial revenue. In describing these speculations as current on the subject, it ought to be added, that no apprehension anywhere exists of such a defalcation in the revenue as is likely to affect materially the security of East-India stock."—*Times*, Jan. 21.

* Since this was written, there is a prospect that a civil war will be prevented.

dey, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Bates, and others, assumed 4s., or even 3s. 11d., as the exchangeable value of the dollar at Canton, and one of these gentlemen assured the parliamentary committee, that the rate was more likely to be lower than higher under a free trade. Again, what is the fact? Since the opening of the trade, the exchange with London, is 4s. 10d. to 5s.

These partial and remediable evils, resulting from a measure which, we are still persuaded, will eventually be lamented, are insignificant, compared with those which threaten our relations with China, from the new principles which, it seems, the late administration determined to introduce into them.

Beyond the mere declaration that the China trade was to be free to all British subjects, there is scarcely a measure, adopted by the late government, which has not met with condemnation from those who are in a condition to form a correct opinion upon the subject. The Orders in Council, issued in December, apparently for no other purpose than to be rescinded in March, were received at Canton with general scorn, as arguing ignorance: "they are so supremely ridiculous," says a letter now before us, written upon their first arrival at Canton, "that they can never be put in force." The Canton paper designates them as "too hastily drafted, and, if not contradictory, scarcely intelligible." The scheme of a board of superintendents seems to have met with no better reception from the Chinese than from Europeans. "The combination of incongruous duties in the superintendents," says the same local organ of the sentiments of the British merchants at Canton, "will at once draw down the sneers and ridicule of both the government and people of this country."

The new system of free trade with China has commenced rather ominously, by a direct breach between the superintendent and the local authorities at Canton, produced in so gratuitous a manner, as to lead to the direct conclusion that Lord Napier must have been authorized to hasten a collision with the Canton government, in order the more speedily, to bring matters to an issue. "His lordship," says a London free-trade paper, "is not a man likely to have taken such a step without sufficient authority from the government at home, and we take it for granted that he has acted upon instructions, and not from temper or wilful neglect of any regulations to which prudence or policy required that a British functionary should conform."* In spite, however, of this very natural conclusion, the step has been almost universally condemned at home.

The Chinese, in their state-papers, appear to great disadvantage in the eyes of Europeans, partly because the latter have no community of feeling with them on various points of etiquette and principles of social polity, but principally because their style is rendered into literal English, which exhibits them in a ridiculous point of view. A close translation of these official papers is perhaps considered essential; but we are of opinion, that a freer mode of rendering them into idomatic English would make them better understood than they have hitherto been. Let us take as an example of the inconvenience of a servile translation, a term which occurs frequently in the Canton official papers, that of "barbarian." There is no doubt that the Chinese character *E*, so rendered, means "barbarian;" it is equally certain that in sense in idiomatic English is merely "foreigner," though to an European, the word "barbarian" offers an offensive image, especially when addressed to him by a Chinese. The word "barbarian" is actually employed by St. Paul to denote one whose language is not understood by another: "So likewise you, except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? for ye shall speak into the air. There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices ( ) in the world, and none of them is without signification. Therefore, if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian* ( ); and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me." †

With these preliminary remarks, we shall endeavour to present to our readers a succinct statement of the matters of dispute between the Governor of Canton and Lord Napier.

It appears that, when the governor, or viceroy, heard of his lordship's arrival at Macao, which was not regularly notified to him, as we think it ought to have been, by his lordship, his excellency directed the hong merchants to wait upon Lord Napier at Macao, to inquire the object of his visit, and the nature of the arrangements proposed to be made, under the new system, and to inform his lordship of the necessity of remaining at Macao till a communication had been transmitted to Peking, and the imperial directions were received respecting his visit to Canton. The deputation missed Lord Napier, who, without communicating with the local authorities, arrived unexpectedly at Canton and immediately despatched a letter to the viceroy, which, according to invariable custom, was not received at the city gates.

This irregular proceeding was declared by the governor to be a great infringement of the established laws. Considering, however, that the superintendent was a new-comer, and probably ignorant of the laws, he overlooked the indecorum; but he requests, with a sufficient degree of politeness, that when his lordship's immediate engagements at Canton are at an end, he will return to Macao. The governor excuses his declining to receive the letter, on the ground that the great ministers of China are not permitted to hold private intercourse by letter with foreigners. His excellency appeals, with great show of reasons, to the fact, that all nations expect an obedience to their laws and customs, of which, he remarks, a person of Lord Napier's asserted character and station ought, above all others, to be aware. It is the wish of the emperor, he adds, that foreigners should be well treated, and he (the governor) had no desire to offer them any slight; but the laws must be obeyed; he dared not transgress them; and he civilly cautions Lord Napier to be upon his guard against indiscreet advisers, lest he should hazard the object for which he had come. He lastly apologizes for making the hong merchants the medium of communication between himself and Lord Napier, on account of their being familiar with the language and customs of foreigners.

Nothing can be more reasonable or temperate than this remonstrance. The reply to it, on the part of Lord Napier, was a positive refusal to quit Canton, to receive the viceroy's orders, or to communicate with the hong merchants. These merchants were thus reduced to the necessity of imparting their instructions to the British merchants, whom they invited to a meeting, in the usual manner. Lord Napier counteracted this design, by previously convening the British merchants, and *advising* (that is, ordering) them not to meet the hong. His lordship is represented to have declared to the meeting, that he had no authority to communicate directly with Peking; his business was to collect information for the guidance of the home authorities. "I have *succeeded*," he added, "in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants," and "from this house I will not go, unless driven out at the point of the bayonet." The declaration clearly implies that the hostile step was predetermined, and that his lordship was prepared for all the consequences.

The hong merchants, in a letter to those of Britain, represent to them, with perfect civility and with great force of reason, that the orders of the government had been in entire accordance with the laws of the empire; that Lord Napier, though come to superintend the mercantile affairs of the English at Canton, was bound to obey the laws, just as a person going to England from a foreign country must obey the regulations of England; that a refusal to receive the viceroy's orders was an act of disobedience to the laws of China, and that, such being the case, they, as officials merchants, dare not hold commercial intercourse with the British traders.

At another meeting of British merchants convened by the superintendent, his lordship intimated that he was prepared for the worst, observing that, "if it was thought necessary, his Majesty's ship (the *Imogene* and *Andromache*) should come up to Whampoa: and, if their presence there was not sufficient protection, *they should anchor under the walls of the town*."

Whether or not this threat reached the ears of the viceroy, the dignified tone and the argumentative style of the order he issued on the 18th August, two days afterwards, entitles it to rank with some of the best productions of European diplomatists. Our readers will find this document, in its proper place, elsewhere; but they will be better able to apreciate its force and propriety, by reading it in a more suitable style. The following is the form in which it would appear, could the viceroy have written in idiomatic English.—

During the long period in which commercial intercourse has subsisted between China and the British nation at Canton, a variety of wholesome regulations have been established and complied with. Whether Lord Napier be an officer or a merchant, I am not regularly informed; but as he has come for the purpose of superintending the commercial affairs of his nation, it is but just and right that he should observe the established laws and regulations. When you visit a foreign country, especially in a commercial capacity, common sense dictates that you should inquire into its customs and regulations, in order that you may not offend them.* His lordship, professing to have been sent by the King of Great Britain, must be presumed to be a person of sense and understanding, although it cannot be denied that his precipitate visit to Canton, without any official announcement of his character and functions, and of the circumstances which have occasioned his coming to China, was a breach of decorum, of the rules of which, he ought to have known, this nation is peculiarly tenacious. Nevertheless, considering that his lordship was a perfect stranger in China, and might have been ignorant of its laws and customs, I desired the hong merchants, the only authorized medium of communication, to explain them to him, and to inquire the object of his visit; and if it had become necessary, in consequence of the Company's dissolution, to establish new regulations for the conduct of the British trade, to request that his lordship would communicate them in order that they might be transmitted with all speed to Peking, to be submitted to the emperor, and that he would return, in the meanwhile, to Macao, according to the established practice.

This course of proceeding was in conformity not only with our rules and customs, but with those of European countries. For example; should an official personage come to England from a foreign country, on a mission for the arrangement of any business, would he not be guilty of a breach of good manners, and a violation of the respect due to the nation, should he neglect to announce his coming to the king of the country he visited, and instead of doing so, act according to his own will and pleasure? Since Lord Napier states that he is an official personage, he ought to have been the more familiar with these rules of official decorum, his violation of which is, therefore, the less excusable. On my part, I was sorry to be compelled to decline receiving the letter he addressed to me, when he came to Canton; but I am prohibited by established laws of the empire, from receiving communications in so irregular a manner. The hong merchants are the only authorized medium by which letters can be conveyed on mercantile matters. I requested the proper officer to give verbal explanations of this point, and I have since explained repeatedly, in my letters to the hong merchants, the regulations of the empire on these points, and which are, indeed, notorious to the foreign merchants of every nation having business at Canton. In this proceeding, it cannot be alleged that I treated Lord Napier or his nation with slight or disrespect. The only two courses were distinctly pointed out to his lordship; if you comply with our regulations, which have never been infringed, you are at perfect liberty to remain; if you refuse so compliance, we cannot allow you to stay.

In this state of things, I have been informed by the hong merchants, that, on explaining the matter to Lord Napier, and applying for information, they met with a contemptuous refusal; his lordship would not hold communication with them, refused to comply with the regulations, and insisted upon corresponding directly and officially with all the public officers, whensoever and howsoever he pleased, which he could easily have ascertained we were forbidden to allow. No such official correspondence has hitherto been carried on between the English nation and the officers of China. The British merchants at Canton have no political intercourse with the empire; trade is their object in coming here, and high public officers of China do not take cognizance of matters of trade, which, by the customs of the empire, are deemed to be beneath their immediate superintendence. In consequence, ever since foreign trade has been established at the port of Canton, all commercial affairs, and the superintendence of the persons who resort hither from foreign parts, have been placed entirely under the immediate cognizance and responsibility of the hong merchants. A direct communication with the officers of the government was never carried on by any foreign nation; for it must be remembered that the English are not the only traders at Canton. A direct communication with the government officers, which, if granted to one nation, must be conceded to another, would prove as inconvenient as it is unnecessary and incongruous with our ideas of dignity and decorum.

The hong merchants, who are thus responsible for the acts of foreigners, being unable to prevail upon Lord Napier to comply with the regulations which it is their duty to enforce, have very properly suggested that a stop be put to their trade with the British merchants. Considering the pertinacity with which Lord Napier has refused to adopt the regular course of proceeding, and that he has violated the rules of the empire and the principles of Chinese decorum the immediate stoppage of the trade would no doubt be justifiable. Yet, taking also into consideration, that the King of England has never yet offered a wanton affront to the government of China, it is improbable that he should have sanctioned the proceeding of Lord Napier, and it would be cruel to make a nation suffer for the fault of one man. The Chinese government deems the merchandize brought hither by the English traders, and the duties it yields, matters of subordinate moment: we know perfectly well, that our teas and our silks are of far more comparative importance to England. These considerations, and the known wish of the emperor, that foreigners, equally with the subjects of China, should be treated with kindness, induce me to pause before I sanction a measure which would occasion so much mischief to British merchants and to the English nation, merely on account of the indiscretion of one man. I therefore, suspend the order for the stoppage of the trade, and direct the hong merchants to communicate these observations to Lord Napier, requesting him to consider the matter calmly. His lordship is said to be a man of good understanding and of mild manners. If he reflects upon the subject, and does not listen to evil counsellors, he will see the propriety of either conforming to the established rules of the empire, or of quitting it. If he complies, the trade shall continue as usual. If he refuses compliance, it will be equivalent to a declaration that he does not wish the British nation to participate in the commerce which the Chinese government permits its subjects to carry on with foreigners at the port of Canton, and their trade will consequently, be stopped for the future.

We would ask any candid and reasonable man, whether it be possible to object either to the arguments or the style of this paper? So just and sensible is its train of reasoning, so methodical is its matter, so free is it from the extravagant pretensions and groundless assumptions which are imputed to the Chinese government, that it might very excusably suggest a suspicion, that his excellency the Tajin Loo may have availed himself of European or American aid in drawing up this paper.

The imprudence of the step taken by Lord Napier, unless directed by his secret instructions, seems obvious. He has placed every thing upon the peril of a single cast, with all the chances against him. Nothing of policy or of punctilio would have been compromised by waiting a sufficient time at Macao to allow of a "red paper," or formal permission, being issued by the viceroy; and if this had been refused or withheld, the breach of etiquette,—a heinous offence amongst so ceremonious a people as the Chinese,—in then dispensing with it, would not have been so flagrant and unpardonable. At present, there is no alternative but an act of hostility,—the sending away the intruder by force, which will, perhaps, be opposed by the commander of the King's squadron,—or the sacrifice of a vital principle on one side or the other. If Lord Napier consents to retire to Macao, after declaring that nothing should remove him but the bayonet, he will draw upon us the ridicule of other traders, and the contempt of a vain nation; if he carries his point, and timidity of the Chinese shall induce them to forbear using force, our trade will suffer either directly, by the continuance of the interdict upon it, or indirectly through the deep hatred and silent resentment of a crafty and deceitful government, that will concede in semblance only. One of the maxims of Chinese politeness is not unfrequently, practised from motives of policy, namely: "a man, on a long journey, may give way to every one he meets, and yet not lose a [illegible]."

* The viceroy employs here a passage from the *Leking*; "When you enter a territory, inquire its laws; when you visit a nation, inquire what are its customs; when you enter a house ask its owner's name."

* *Times*, February 2d. † 1 Cor. xiv. 9—11.

THE DOUBLE HOME GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

(*From Alexander's East India Magazine, for March.*)

The India Company still continues to exist, in all its integrity, as a drag upon the good government of India. The Americans are excessively anxious for a good government; but, they neglect the means; they have no external check upon their local government; no foreign imperial father of their country; no proprietors, directors, committees, officers, and warehouses in Leadenhall market; no magnificent ships to export their crops; no Board of Commissioners established by the good-will of the crown, the fountain of all good, to control the Proprietory Government; no King, Bishops, Barons, and Knights to assemble at Westminster and charter them away to a municipal corporation of the metropolis. Yet, they seem to prosper, whilst our Empire in the East is the scene of bankruptcy, famine, and cholera. Two centuries and a half have brought about unforseen changes; yet, nominally, the government of India has never been altered, so far as regards the body in whom the actual government of India is reposed; it still vests in the Court of 24 directors, though now they have it under the control of a branch of the executive government of England; for as soon as the Company became a conqueror, parliament was obliged to restrain the Company from sending out any despatch with regard to any matters relating to the civil and military government or the revenues of India, until it had been approved of by the crown. However, this was not sufficient to ensure the good government of the conquered territories, which continue yet to be treated as the countries of enemies, still a fair prey to the pirate and the plunderer. As soon as the Company acquired territory, the commercial and the political functions of the Company and of its servants should have been perfectly separated from each other; if the Company was allowed to retain any trade, then the Boards of Trade at the several presidencies should have been the only commercial agents and correspondents of the Court of Directors, but the Captain-general, the Vice-King is yet the chief factor of the Company, and as such, he and his privy councillors are constantly constrained to deplore every sign of prosperity; they are forced to condole with the directors of Leadenhall market on the abundant supply of the Calcutta bazar with iron, copper, and woollen, and the high price of cotton, silk, indigo, sugar, and saltpetre; but above all things, they must send Home the 630,000*l*., clear of the Home charge of three millions, in order to keep up the price of India Stock in the Alley. What an infamous faction! yet it is called a Government and Leadenhall market is called Home; the silk, and cotton, the indigo and saltpetre, the mohurs and rupees, aye, the fanams and pice, even the cowries, all belong to the market house, Leadenhall is their home; it is the Capital of India.

In 1784, parliament invested the crown with powers which are paramount to those exercised by the Company, however, it was pretended that the patronage of India was too valuable to be entrusted to the crown, and that it was necessary to make the Company respectable, therefore it was most improperly given to the Company; who, to this hour, continue to punish their worst writers, factors, and merchants, by appointing them to act as the magistrates and judges of India. It was also pre-ended that England contained only 24 men who possessed sufficient personal and local knowledge of India and of the affairs of India to be able to govern India, and that those 24 men were already indissolubly attached to the Company; therefore, that, if England would govern India it must be done by means of the Company and its 24 directors, and that the Crown Commissioners should merely control them occasionally; half a century has elapsed, the Court has perished off and been renewed time after time, yet it continues to contain the only 24 men in England who can direct the affairs of India; indeed, the extreme apathy, indolence, and ignorance of the successive Commissioners for the affairs of India, shows that they are totally unfit for any good purpose; the Board never has done more than meddle occasionally with the system of misrule conducted at the India House; in fact, the commissioners and their officers are all pensioners of the Court of Directors. The most ignorant commissioners ought only to have allowed the intelligence of the directors to operate as a check upon them; but indolence and corruption have induced successive Board to let the Company continue to misrule India. I admit that the Company yet continues to possess a detailed knowledge which the Board itself has never yet acquired; moreover the establishment of the Board is limited as to its expenditure, whilst that of the Company is excessively extravagant and quite unlimited; hence, the officers of the Board are inadequate to inspect and control all the mixed commercial and political business of the Company, and to originate political despatches on all matters; they are completely overwhelmed with papers by the superior number of writers employed by the Company. Nothing would be easier than to improve the machinery of the Board and to recruit it with sufficient intelligence, activity, and strength; the mere fact that it is ignorant, indolent and weak, is no argument that it must always continue to be so; its present constitution and establishment are indeed very despicable and very inadequate to originate any, but the more important despatches, referring to general principles and higher subjects of government; arrangements should be made to render the Board a competent organ of government.

The Company is so very awkward a machine that parliament has been obliged to deprive it totally of all concern in originating the more important portion of the political correspondence with India, and to entrust that duty entirely to the Board; up to the year 1832, 455 secret political despatches emanated from the India Board, and were sent through the secret committee to India. The Board of Control is not a mere office of check, to prevent the Court of Directors from doing what is wrong; but, it is their sworn duty, through the Court of Directors, to do what is right; however, the Court of Directors, to do what is right; however, the Court of Directors, Comprising within themselves all the functions of all the Boards, superior and inferior, which conduct the business of [illegible] at state, have the larger share in the administration of India. Sometimes [illegible] has treated the Board of Commissioners unanimously; but, of late years, the serious differences have been fewer. There has been very little opposition on the part of the Court of Directors, merely for the sake of opposition; but, in the political department, the view taken at the India House has generally been more conformable to the view that was taken by Lord Cornwallis than to that of the Board; and during Lord Wellesley's administration, the Court and the Board were at issue as to the policy pursued by his Lordship. The neutral system has been more advocated at the India House than it has been at the Board more especially during the period of Lord Wellesley's administration. Certain very important discussions which took place in the council at Fort William, in the year 1814, are still kept secret from the Court of Directors. Without doubt, substantially, the political government of India devolves upon the Board.

The employment of a double organ of government occasions great delay, and renders it absolutely impossible to attach responsibility, for any act, to any minister. A single authority would ensure more promptitude, and responsi-

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fully would attach to it. Every subject is investigated and examined at the India House just as fully, as if it had not to be submitted to the Board of Control: and, in many instances, the desire of avoiding collision has led to the continued and renewed postponement of instructions upon important subject; that circumstance has occasioned inconvenience, especially when a new President has not had that confidence in his own opinion, or in the opinion suggested to him by those who have been longer in the office, as he would have acquired after some years continuance at the India Board. The existence of these two coordinate authorities has tended to retard the despatch of the public business in a most extraordinary degree, and in retarding it, to make the whole more unsatisfactory than it would otherwise be. The length of time that elapses between an occurrence in India, and the receipt in India of the opinion of the Home authorities thereupon, is, necessarily, very considerable under any circumstances, but the time is increased in an immense proportion, by the necessity of every despatch going through the two establishments, and being, in many cases, the subject of lengthened controversy between them; the consequence is, that, very often, by the time the despatch arrives in India, circumstances have changed, and then comes another reference home, and when the instruction gets out a second time, of course, the chances are very much greater, that there has been a substantial alteration in the circumstances to which they were intended to apply. Sometimes there is very unpardonable delay in England in answering despatches, and then these two evils aggravate each other. The drafts of previous communications have been frequently detained at the Board even twelve months, the whole of which delay is obviously owing to the duplication of the authorities; and some of the despatches so detained have been of very high importance. The immense length to which the despatches both to India and from India are habitually extended, and the great voluminousness, almost proverbial, of all Indian writings, has been a very pregnant cause of the delay and inconvenience that has occurred. The delay occationed by these circumstances has extended to several years, upon many very important points of a pressing nature; but the despatches respecting which there has been the greatest delay, were dispatches relating to general views of policy. This delay is an evil of such magnitude as to call for an alteration in the system of the two authorities, as at present constituted. A merchant in Calcutta receives a reply from his correspondent in London generally in eight months, sometimes much earlier, but the Calcutta government calculates on receiving an answer from the Court of Directors, upon general subjects, in about two years. Such is the very clumsy machine made use of by England for governing India. The Empire is governed by two Chambers; but a subordinate portion of the empire is governed by two Houses, formed on opposite principles; permanent seats in the active house being sold to the highest bidder, whilst those in the upper house are filled by the minister of the day; the principles of the Directory is selfish, that of the Board patriotic; corruption is the power which is employed to set the machine in action, and purity is the check employed to regulate its movements. The Stuarts created a body of pirates, and sold royal charters to them; they were duly punished for their crime; but the needy Dutchman, who supplanted his own father-in-law, continued to sell power to the Company. Parliament is so very tenacious of chartered rights, and the property of corporations, that it will not allow the powers and privileges of the Company to be investigated; the pirate, the monopolist, has become the Mogul, and as such still continues to be carved into shares, which are bought and sold daily according as people require to be chaplains, judges, or magistrates in India. The chartered right of the beldame Company to plunder India must not be hinted at, it is so paramount to the natural right of the people of India to govern themselves. In the time of Elizabeth it was necessary to have an India Company governed by 24 directors, to pirate, buccanier, carry on the slave trade, and import pepper; therefore, now, it is necessary to have an India Company governed by 24 directors to rob India and to disgrace England. The old machine must not be broke up; for, if it was broke up, what would become of that pure, intelligent, disinterested, and very deserving body, the proprietors; they have been nursed with the life's blood of the people of India; they have inherited stock from their forefathers, and they gorge themselves to death at the expense of India; the wretched proprietors toil not, neither do they spin, but they possess shares of India stock; they invest their money in scarlet broad cloth, for decking out the Lord of the universe, therefore they have a right to tear the rings out of the ears of those who come to worship him. Parliament has put down the African slave trade by which the proprietors obtained a dividend, therefore, according to the logic of the Company, the people of India are the natural slaves of the Company, and England must guarantee their punctual remittance of tribute sufficient to satisfy the proprietors, directors, officers, servants, and pensioners of Leadenhall, although no one can see what connexion there is between [illegible] dia. There is no longer any [illegible] pany must be kept up; th[illegible] Company grind away, else [illegible] continue to [illegible] would starve, for [illegible] fit for any thing else; the wear and tear must be provided for, and of course it is much greater than when grist came to the mill; and lest the movement of the old machine should be too violent, it must be counteracted by a highly polished and very expensive board of royal commissioners, who sit quietly slung in their easy chairs, and go round with the mill quite unconscious of any motion whatever; the President dozing over his bottle of port wine and pill of opium, and the Secretary cutting up a quill.

The natives regard the Governor General as the Nawab, without reference to the delegated authority which each might respectively hold, or the source from which such authority might proceed.

Throughout India, among all servants, both civil and military, it is a prevailing, almost an universal opinion, that those Governors General who have attended least to the orders they have received from England have been the greatest benefactors to the country, and have best consulted the interests of the people and of the rulers themselves.

The organ of government in India require to be concentrated and simplified, the authorities at home stand in need of a similar process; for, at present, no one in India understands who is the real authority in England; The Indian Government in England is so divided between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and the details of such division on any given subject, are so little known, even to the Company's own servants in India, that they are ignorant where respresentations are most likely to be effectual; therefore, it is highly desirable that those two bodies should be united into one, and thus the really responsible authority be made known to the public. Inconvenience has arisen from the civil servants in India not being aware of the definition of the several powers of the two authorities in England, and consequently finding a reluctance to communicate with either of them lest offence should be given to the other. If gentlemen in India knew more precisely the official source whence orders on any particular subject proceed, they would much more readily than at present, address representations to that authority: but at present the authority is so vague and so divided that the officers of India are occasionally much at a loss to guess the precise source whence instructions issue, or with whom they may most effectually communicate. The double authority in England prevents that more full and useful communication of the officers in India with the authorities in England, which, if the authority were single, would be the rule, and it thereby impedes the zeal of the officers in India in the performance of their respective duties.

Except the natives employed in the public offices at the presidencies, who see the public correspondence conducted by not less than 13 gentlemen in England, the natives of India have no clear understanding of the constitution of the authority in England, their idea of the Company is exceedingly vague, so that they cannot have any remarkable *prestige* existing in their minds in favour of the Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the weakening of which, by any alteration of the constitution of the authorities in England, could in any degree operate on the native mind unfavourably to the British interests in India. The natives of India do not entertain any feeling of reverence for the authority of the Court of Directors of the United Company which they would not equally transfer to the authority of the crown of the United Kingdom; but, on the contrary, such a transfer would be calculated to increase their reverence for the authorities in England; for, at present, the natives of India are already partially acquainted with the crown, as the final authority in all appeals from India, and they naturally comprehend clearly the nature of that authority from the sovereignty of the various dynasties of Hindoo and Mahomedan Kings, which they were accustomed to, before our acquisition of the country.

It appeared expedient to the legislature in England materially to alter the constitution of the organ of administering the India government in England; for instance, if the charter of the East India Company should not be renewed, and the territorial government should be confided to some other body, such a change would not produce any effect whatever upon the minds of, the natives subject to the dominion of the British for the natives of India neither understand anything nor care anything about the authority at home; they look to the local government; the annihilation of the Company would make no impression whatever on the mass of the people, it would not excite either hope or fear.

The government of India, in all its branches, might be conducted by one body or by two bodies, having a very different relation to each other, from that which now exists between the court and the board, with much greater facility and much greater advantage of every kind; but as long as the administration of the government continues in the hands of the Company, no very material alteration can be made in the present system, as it applies to the powers of the court and board; no doubt, some anomalies might be corrected, but so long as the Company shall be, in India and ostensibly, the executive governors, their powers cannot be materially diminished; and if they are not diminished, then there is no remedy for the existing delays.

One body might be formed to conduct the government of India; and, if that body were formed upon the present board, it would only be necessary to give it the assistance of some practical Indian functionaries, in the first instance, some of those directors and officers who had taken a part in India administration at Home.

By the Act of 1833, still further summary powers have been vested in the President of the Board of Commissioners; and the East India Company has been divested altogether of its commercial character, yet that corporate body is continued in a political capacity for the very inadequate public advantage of Mr. Hall and some few other able men, who are [illegible] of the East India House establishment [illegible] thoroughly to sift and examine and give their opinions upon the [illegible] of the India Board upon important questions before finally settled.

THE FORTRESS AND TOWN OF JOUDPOOR.

The Fort is erected on a mole projecting from a low range of hills, so as to be almost isolated, while, being higher than the surrounding objects, it is not commanded. This table ridge (mountain we cannot call it, since its most elevated portion is not more than three hundred feet in height) is a curious feature in these regions of uninterrupted aridity. It is about twenty five miles in length, and as far as I could determine from a bird's eye view, and from report, between two and three breadth, the Capital being placed on the highest part at the southern extremity, and may be said to be detached from it. The northern point, which is the highest, and on which the palace is built, is less than three hundred feet. Every where it is scraped, but especially at the point, against which the Batteries of the league were directed in 1806, at least hundred and twenty feet of perpendicular height. Strong walls and numerous round and square towers encircle the crest of the hill encompassing a space of great extent, as may be judged from the dimensions of the base, said to be four miles in circuit. Seven barriers are thrown across the circuitous ascent, each having immense portals, and their seperate guards. There are two small lakes under the wall; the Rani Talab, or Queen's lake, to the East, and the Golab Sagur, or Rose Water sea to the South, from which the Garrison draws up water in buckets. There is also a coond or reservoir, about 90 feet in depth, excavated from the lake, which can be filled from these Tanks; and there are likewise wells within, but the water is brackish. Within are several splendid edifices, and the Rajah's residence is a succession of the Palaces; each Prince since the founder having left memorials of his architectural taste. The city to the Eastward of the citadel is encompassed by a strong wall, three coss, or nearly six miles in extent, on which a hundred and one bastions or towers are distributed; on the ramparts are mounted several *Raikals*, or swivels. There are seven gates to the capital, each bearing the name of the city to which it leads. The streets are very regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices of free stone, of which the hill is composed.

Maha Raja Mann Sing, has generally, in his communications with the agents of our Government, maintained a tone of superiority, or at all events not that of submission which has marked the conduct of the other chiefs of Rajpootanna. On the Governor-general's late visit to Ajmeer he did not, like the other chiefs, visit his Lordship; he has allowed his tribute to fall into arrears; he is supposed to have opened some political correspondence with the Autocrat of the north; to have afforded on the frontiers of his dominions an asylum to certain Nuggar, Parkur, and Kosa plunderers, who violated the frontiers of other states; he did not meet in good spirit the measures adopted for the adjustment of certain boundary disputes between his own and the territory of other states; and he did not readily supply the contingent troops which by treaty he his bound to bring forward on the demand of the British Government.

There is no doubt that the contingent furnished by Joudpore for the purpose of assisting in the operation of the present year against the Kosas has failed in the performance of its duty; and the probability is that it has acted treacherously. Neither circumstance need much surprise us, for Joudpore has been too long, and too intimately connected with these plunderers to render it probable that we should have its cordial support in their subjugation, which brings our power nearer to the capital than could be agreeable to its haughty chief. It is like expecting the assistance of the Mahratta powers in the overthrow of the Pindarees,—*Ibid.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.

We humbly represent, that we have considered that the terms of the said Commission do not authorise us to recommend specific measures for the improvement of the Corporate System. We have therefore refrained from pointing out even the most obvious remedies for the imperfections we have observed, unless so far as the suggestion of the remedy, in some cases, is unavoidably implied in the statement of the evil.

Corporate Body.

The most common and most striking defect in the constitution of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales is, that the Corporate bodies exist independently of the communities among which they are found. The Corporations look upon themselves, and are considered by the inhabitants, as separate and exclusive bodies; they have powers and privileges within the Towns and Cities from which they are named, but in most places all identity for interest between the corporation and the inhabitants has disappeared. This is the case even where the corporation includes a large body of inhabitant freemen; it appears in a more striking degree as the powers of the corporation have been restricted to smaller numbers of the resident population, and still more glaringly when the local privileges have been conferred on non-resident freemen, to the exclusion of the inhabitants to whom they right fully ought to belong. * * *

The importance which the privilege of electing Members of Parliament has conferred upon Corporate Towns, or rather upon the governing bodies there, and the rewards for political services, which are brought within the reach of the ruling Corporators, have caused the functionaries to be considered in many places as the sole object of their institution. In some boroughs this right has survived all other traces of municipal authority. The custom of keeping the number of Corporators as low as possible may be referred to this cause rather than to the desire of monopolizing the municipal authority, which has been coveted only as the means of securing the other and more highly prized privilege.

Hence a great number of Corporations have been preserved solely as political engines, and the towns to which they belong derive no benefit but often much injury, from their existence. To maintain the political ascendancy of a party, or the political influence of a family, has been the one end and object for which the powers entrusted to a numerous class of these bodies have been exercised. This object has been systematically pursued in the admission of freemen, resident or non-resident; in the selection of municipal functionaries for the council and the magistracy; in the appointment of subordinate officers and the local police; in the administration of charities entrusted to the municipal authorities, in the expenditure of the corporate revenues, and in the management of the corporate property. The most flagrant abuses have arisen from this perversion of municipal privileges to political objects. The Commissioners have generally found that those Corporations which have not possessed the parliamentary franchise have most faithfully discharged the duties of town government, and have acquired more than others the confidence and good-will of the communities to which they belong. This has been the case in some, even when the ruling bodies are strictly self-elected, and where the general character of their constitution is open to the objections common to the great majority of Corporations.

Parliamentary influence being the principal object for which freemen are created, it is not surprising that the franchise should be sought most eagerly by those who wished to make it subservient to their own advantage. The most extensive bribery of the freemen systematically prevails at Liverpool, Barnstaple, East Retford, &c.

One of the principal means by which the ruling parties influence has been the limitation placed on the right to admission into the Corporate. Whatever may have been the case formerly, the ordinary qualifications of admission to the freedom are now little calculated to answer the purpose of ascertaining that the persons so qualified possess a real connection with the community, and an interest in its good government; whilst the power exercised by many Corporations, of admitting any one at pleasure, without qualification of residence or property, has been productive of unmixed evil. * * * * *

Property.

The revenue derived both from the tolls taken at markets and fairs, and from the town dues, is a subject of general complaint, grounded, as well on the consideration that the money thus levied is seldom applied for the benefit of the community, as on the vexatious and injurious nature of that kind of taxation—This arises, in some places, from the exorbitancy of the tax, in others from its tendency to limit the trade of the port. A striking instance of the latter evil is seen at Bristol. Sometimes the dissatisfaction is increased from the consideration that the individual who takes the tolls to his own use discharges no equivalent duties.

The exemption from tolls or dues payable on the exportation of goods in some of the great commercial towns constitutes the most valuable privilege of the free merchants, and is at the same time strongly complained of by the merchants, who are not freemen. In Newcastle, the payment of these tolls has made a difference to a merchant of 450*l.* annually. In Liverpool, one mercantile firm has paid to the town dues more than 1,400*l.* in one year. In some towns, as at Bristol, a merchant, by the payment of a fine, may be admitted to the freedom of the city, and thus relieve himself from many of these oppressive charges; but in other towns, as at Liverpool, the Corporation has, of late years, refused to sell the freedom, and consequently the tolls remain a permanent tax upon the non-freedom merchants.

The evils which have resulted from mismanagement of the corporate property are manifold, and of the most glaring kind. Some corporations have been in the habit of letting their lands by private contract to members of their own body, upon a rent and at fines wholly disproportionate to their value, and frequently for long a term of years. Others too have alienated in fee much of their property for inadequate considerations.

In some towns large sums have been spent in bribery and the other illegal practices of contested elections. During the election of 1826, the Corporation of Leicester expended ten thousand pounds to secure the success of a political partizan and mortgaged some of their property to discharge the liabilities incurred. In Barnstaple and Liverpool the funds of the Corporation have been wasted in defending from threatened disfranchisement a body of freemen, who had been proved guilty of bribery. In general, the corporate funds are but partially applied to municipal purposes, such as the preservation of the peace by an efficient police, or in watching or lighting the town, &c.; but they are frequently expended in feasting, and in paying the salaries of unimportant officers. In some cases, in which the funds are expended on public purposes, such as building public works, or other objects of local improvement, an expense has been incurred much beyond what would be necessary if due care had been taken. These abuses often originate in the negligence of the corporate bodies, but more frequently in the opportunity afforded to them of obliging members of their own body, or the friends and relations of such members.

Some Corporations consider that their property has been vested in them solely as trustees for the public; but, in most cases, this truth is acknowledged only when forced on their attention, is received with difficulty and few qualifications, and is continually forgotten. Few Corporations admit any positive obligation to expend the surplus of their income for objects of public advantage. Such expenditure is regarded as a spontaneous act of private generosity, rather than a well-considered application of the public revenue, and the credit to which the Corporation, in such a case generally considers itself entitled, is not that of judicious administrators, but of liberal benefactors. Even in these cases, party and sectarian purposes often prevail in its application.

THE SPECTATOR.—March. 28.

At the Darby Assizes, last week, a man was tried for stealing a cub; which was found in his possession, and which he said he had picked up on the road. The Jury when asked for their verdict, said they were in doubt whether he stole it or not: they were then directed to reconsider the question, and decided that the prisoner was guilty, but recommended him to mercy. When asked on what ground their recommendation was founded, the Foreman said they left that to the Judge. His Lordship, however, said the ground of recommendation must be stated by the Jury; whereupon the twelve worthies reconsidered, and came to the opinion that their recommendation was grounded on the want of evidence to convict the prisoner of theft. The Judge, however, was not satisfied [illegible] take a verdict of guilty with a qualification of want of proof, and desired the Jury again to lay their heads together; and the result of their final deliberations was that the prisoner was "quit of the crime." He was accordingly discharged.

An extraordinary circumstance took place in Jamaica on Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th of February. On the 24th, the sun appeared from two P. M. until between three and four deeply eclipsed. On the morning of the 25th, the houses were covered with a fine dust, resembling white lime mixed with ashes; and although swept and wiped, they could not be kept clean. The plantain and cocoa leaves were covered with this strange mixture. Vessels at sea were covered with this white ashy powder, which is supposed to have been produced by some volcanic eruption on the South American coast.

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